



Kansas Wind & Renewable Energy

Net Metering

Topeka, KS
October 7, 2009



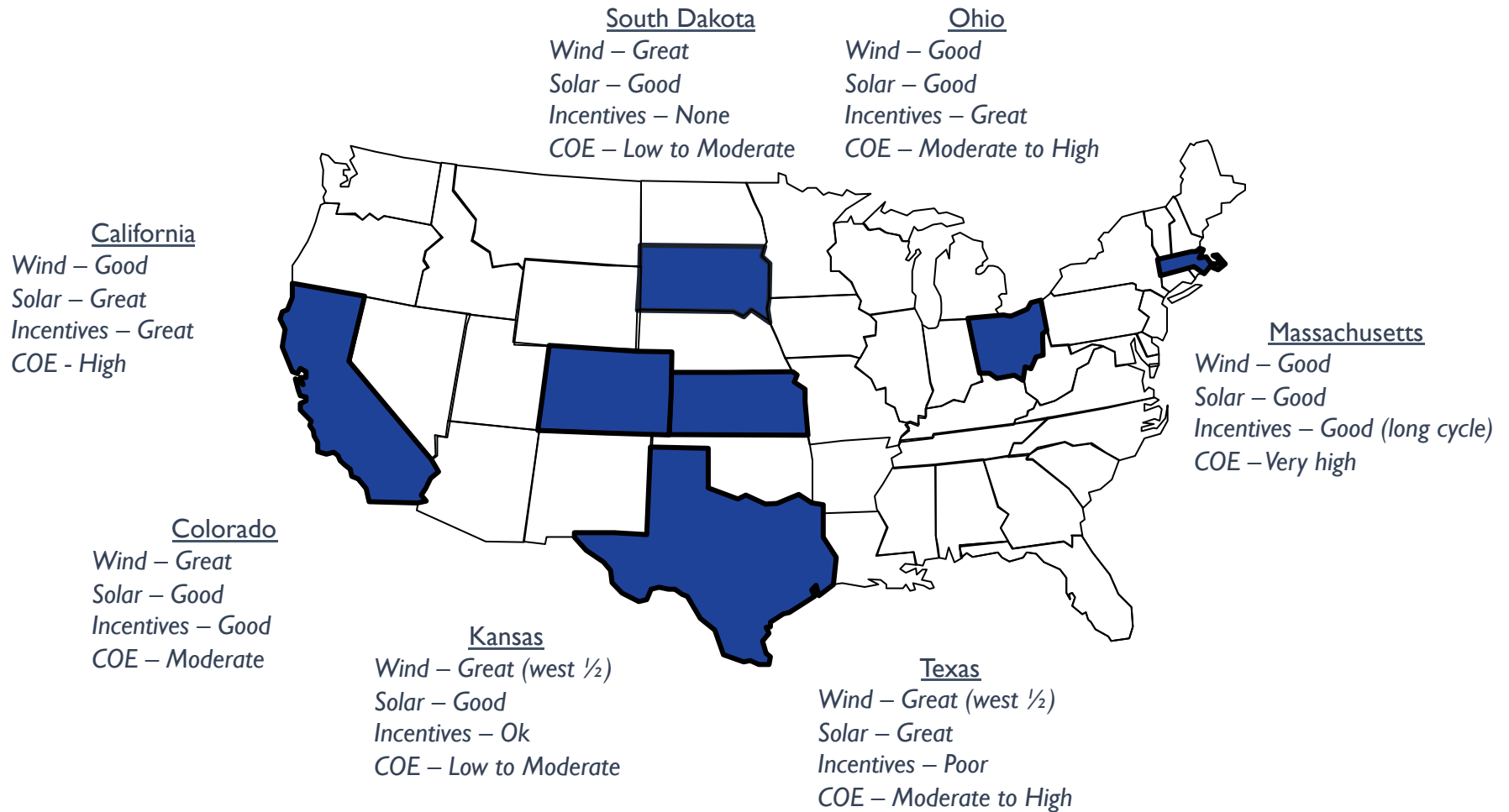


NexGen Energy Partners

- Renewable Energy Services Company
- We provide custom, customer-focused, renewable solutions
- Roots in engineering, education, finance & risk management
- DOE/USDA background(s)
- Turn-key model
- Develop / Operate / Maintain



Where we work...



Overview

- Net Metering Drivers
- Net Metering as Policy
- Honoring the stakeholders
- Tale of three policies

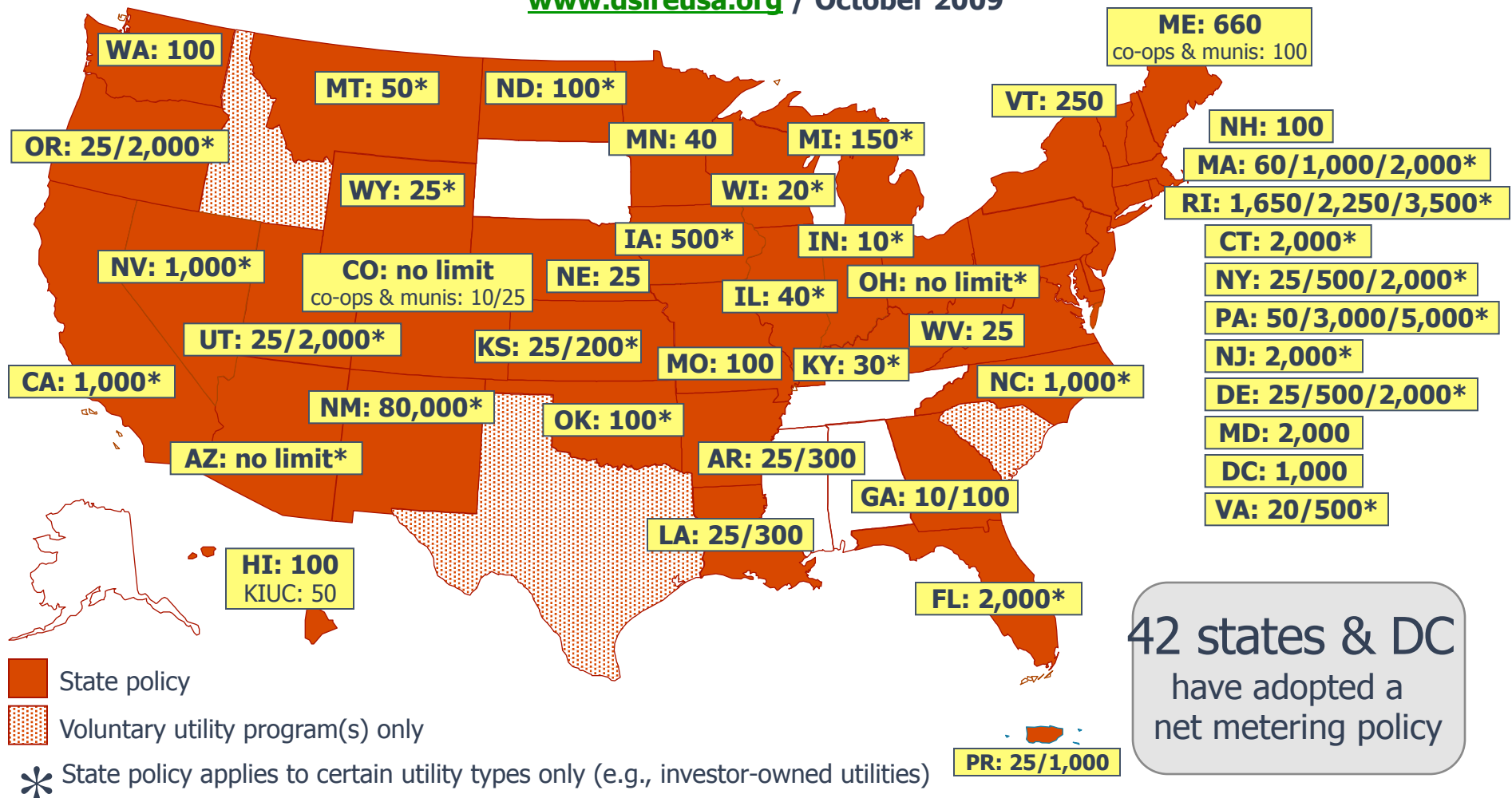




Net Metering: Distributed Energy (Consumer) Policy

Net Metering

www.dsireusa.org / October 2009



42 states & DC
have adopted a
net metering policy

Note: Numbers indicate individual system capacity limit in kW. Some limits vary by customer type, technology and/or application. Other limits might also apply.



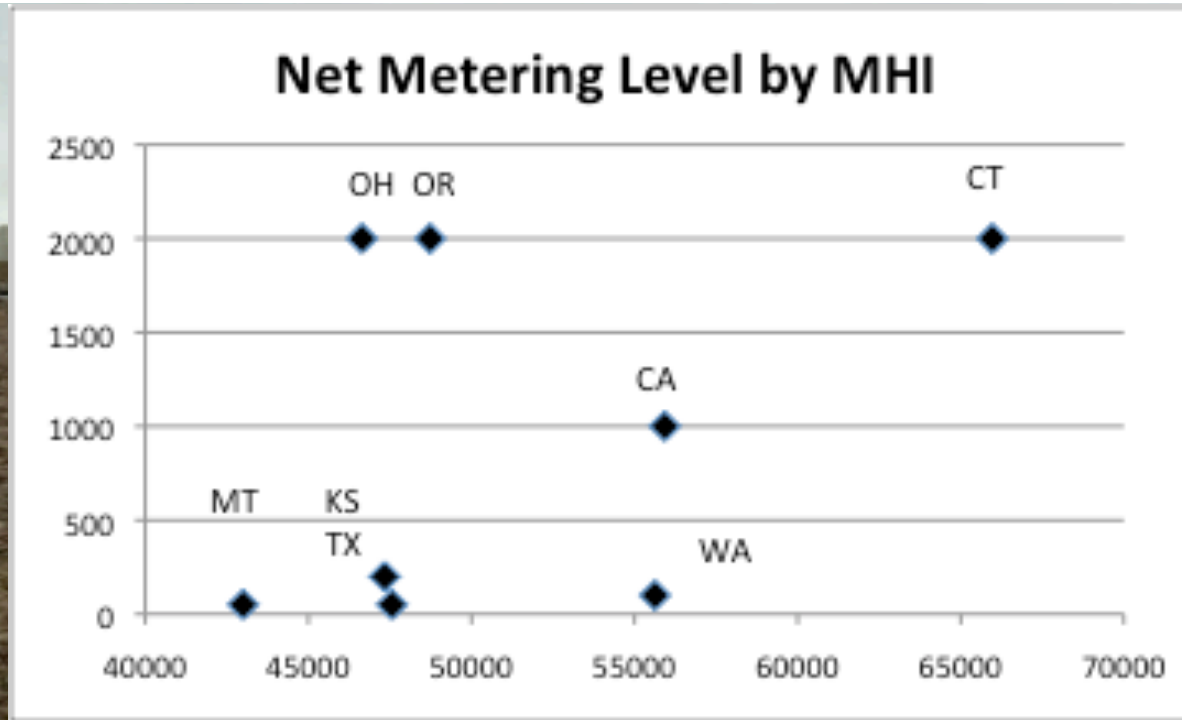
What Drives Net Metering Policy?

Net Metering Level by MHI



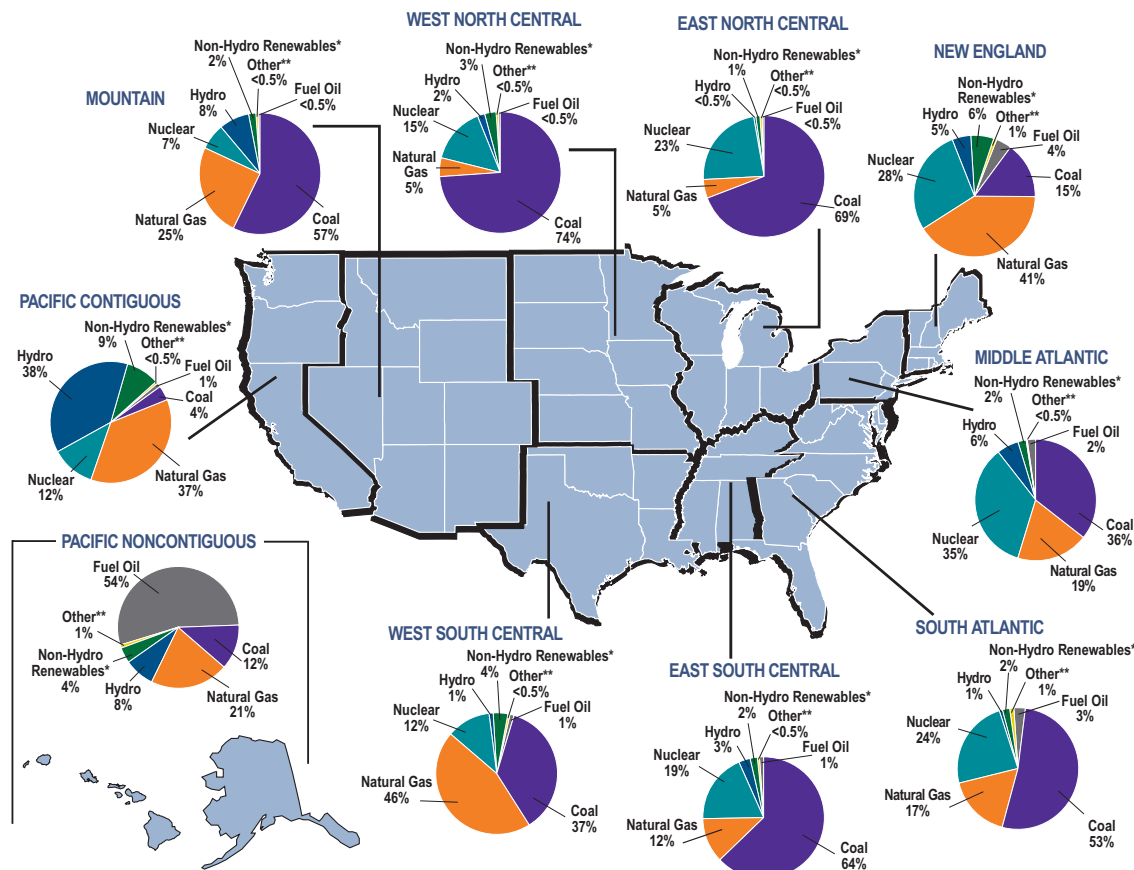


What Drives Net Metering?



What Drives Net Metering Policy?

Different Regions of the Country Use Different Fuel Mixes to Generate Electricity.



Across the United States, a diverse mix of fuel is used to generate electricity. Several factors influence an electric company's decision to use particular fuels. These include the price and the availability of supply. This map, arranged by census region, illustrates the diversity of fuel use and shows how the electricity generation mixes in various regions of the country differ. The map further demonstrates that major changes in the generation mix could have economic and reliability impacts, especially on a regional basis.

* Includes generation by agricultural waste, landfill gas recovery, municipal solid waste, wood, geothermal, non-wood waste, wind, and solar.

** Includes generation by tires, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

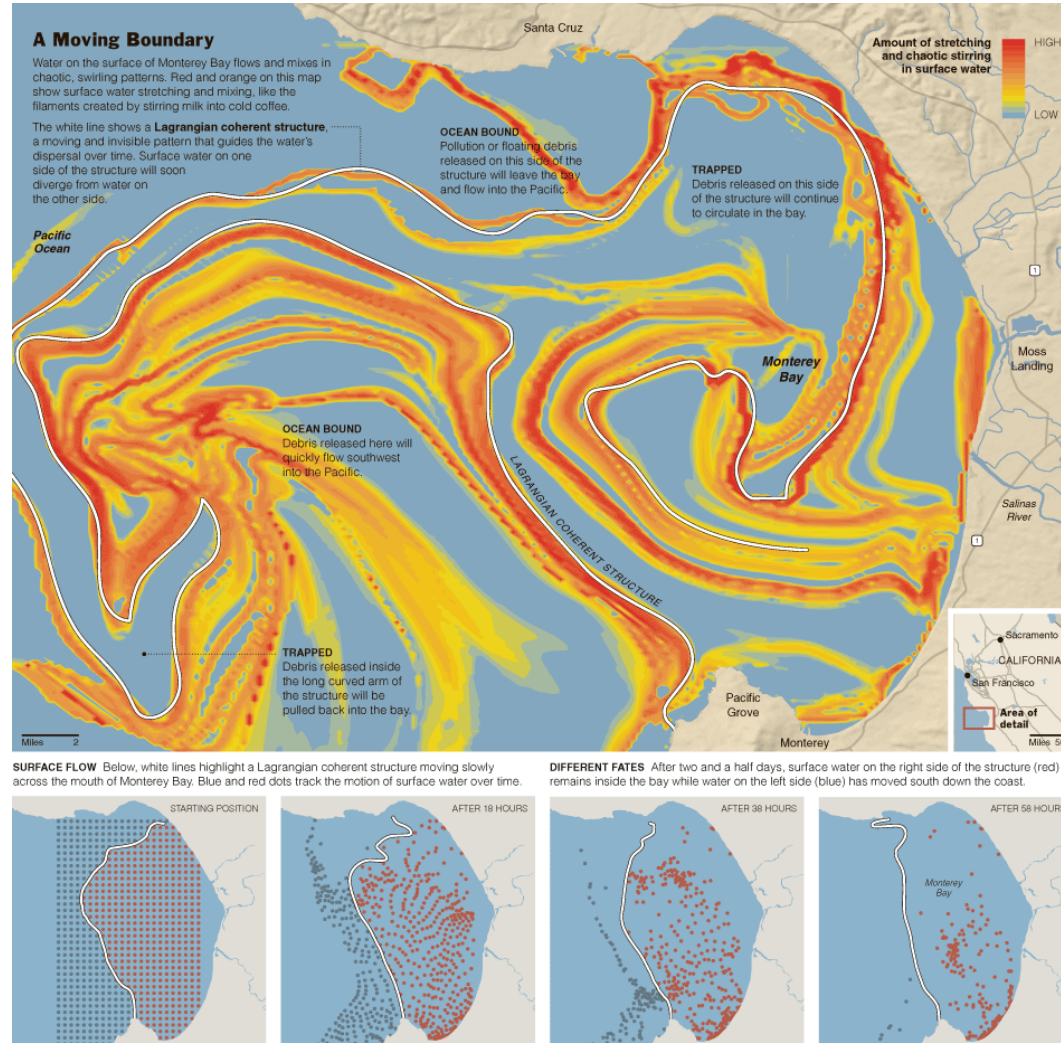
Sum of components may not add to 100% due to independent rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Power Plant Report (EIA-906), and Combined Heat and Power Plant Report (EIA-920), 2007 Final.

February 2009

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What Drives Net Metering Policy?



Sources: Francois Lekien, Université Libre de Bruxelles; Chad Coulliette, California Institute of Technology; Shawn C. Shadden, Illinois Institute of Technology

JONATHAN CORUM/THE NEW YORK TIMES



What Drives Net Metering Policy?



Net Metering as Policy

- Represents a balance (just right) between stakeholders
- Policy acts as a universal starting block
 - Leadership may be otherwise ...
 - Both from Customer and Utility perspectives
- Does size really matter?
 - Enrollment is typically capped (limited)
 - System size is controlled
 - Larger allowance (OH) means fewer connections



Honoring Stakeholders

- Utilities
 - Mission (high value/low cost)
 - Cross subsidization concerns
 - Safety
- Customers
 - Options
 - Stewardship
 - Leadership





A Tale of Three States (2007)

- Oregon
 - 2MW/25kW
 - Residential/Commercial/3rd party friendly
 - 637 Residential (1/10,000)
 - 77 Commercial
 - Colorado
 - No cap (IOU), 25kW/10kW
 - Residential/Commercial/3rd party friendly*
 - 255 Residential (1/10,000)
 - 24 Commercial
 - Kansas I (parallel generation)
 - 200kW
 - Residential/Commercial friendly
 - 10 total
 - Kansas II (IOU)
 - 200kW/25kW
 - 1% of peak (cap)
 - Residential/Commercial/3rd party friendly
- CA = 32k, 25 years

http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/greenprice/green_pricing.html



Key Elements for Net Metering

(for attracting participation)

- Favorable Size Limits
- State-wide policy
- Longer roll-over (1 year is preferable to monthly)
- Cycle date (fall for wind, spring for solar)
- Third party friendly (“or” operator)
- Ease of interconnection (clarity)





Thank you!

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